DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

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DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

THURSDAY..... .....JULY 3, 1879.

O. C. POWNING, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Nevada.

UNITED STATES VS. JOHN LEATHERS.

This is a criminal case in which the indictment charges the defendant with attempting to reside as a trader and to introduce goods and to trade in the Indian country without a license, in violation of Section 2133 of the Revised Statutes and also with introducing liquor into the Indian country, contrary to Section 2139.

The indictment alleges this Indian country to be the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation.

Special issues of fact were by agreement of parties submitted to the jury and the United States Attorney now moves for judgment on the facts found by the jury. The questions in the case are:

First. Whether the now State of Nevada is Indian country in the sense of the sections above mentioned.

Second. Whether the tract of country called the "Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation" has ever been set apart by competent authority as an Indian reservation.

Third. Whether admitting it is an Indian Reservation, it is Indian country in the sense of the laws of Congress; and

Fourth. The jury having found the defendant's place of business to be outside the lines of the reservation as shown on the ground by certain posts set up by the Indian agent and certain stone monuments set up by the surveyor, but within the limits as established by the executive order. Whether the defendant is guilty of the offense charged.

Upon the first point it is argued on behalf of the United States that the whole State of Nevada is Indian country by virtue of the Indian Intercourse Act of 1834, 4 St. 729, and Section 7 of the Appropriation Act of 1851, 9 St. 587, which enacts "That all the laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or such provisions of the same as may be applicable shall be, and the same are hereby extended over the Indian tribes in the Territories of New Mexico and Utah;" Nevada, at that time being a part of Utah, and also by virtue of Section 16 of the Act of March 2, 1861, organizing the Territory of Nevada, and Section 11 of the Act of March 21, 1864, enabling the people of Nevada to form a State, extending the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable over the Territory and State of Nevada respectively.

It seems to me apparent that these enactments did not and do not make either the Territories of Utah or Nevada or the State of Nevada Indian country. The Act of 1834, which in 1859, contained nearly all the law regulating intercourse with Indians, defines the term Indian country and fixes its boundaries. Utah was not then part of the United States and did not become Indian country by the Act of 1851. United States vs. Tom 1 Oc 6 Sawyer 511.

The Act of 1851, extending the laws regulating intercourse with Indian tribes over the Indian tribes in Utah does not in terms certainly make Utah Indian country. Certain laws which before that enactment had been confined in their operations to the country described and designated as Indian country by those laws, were extended over the tribes in Utah. The provisions of law applicable to those tribes may be enforced without first being obliged to declare the Territories in which those tribes live Indian country. The laws too, are extended over the tribes and not over any specified territory. So that intercourse with those tribes is regulated even after the Territory and State of Nevada have been set off from Utah. The general provision extending the Constitution and laws over Nevada, if they are to be regarded as extending the Intercourse laws so far as applicable over the State to not make it Indian country, but only gives force to laws which before were confined to the Indian country as defined by Congress.

In my judgment then Nevada is not Indian country. It, however, it is admitted to be such it would hardly be necessary to make any argument to show that the sections under which the defendant is prosecuted are not applicable to the tribes in Nevada outside of the Indian Reservations.

The defendant, in one count, is charged with attempting to reside and trade in the Indian country; then every trader and every man who introduces goods here is liable to the penalty unless he has a license from an Indian agent. This is, of course, absurd. The organization of the State and its admission into the Union require population. Congress has invited all citizens to explore the public mineral lands and to make homes upon the agricultural lands. Traders must come with the rest and goods must be introduced. It is the same as to the charge of introducing liquor into the Indian country. All over the State dealers in spirituous liquors are licensed by the United States, and revenue thus collected. If Nevada is an Indian country every liquor dealer therein is guilty of a violation of Section 2139. It was argued that these sections were so far applicable here as trade with the Indians themselves is concerned. But the answer is that trading and introducing liquor into the Indian country are offences which are complete without alleging or proving any dealings with the Indians.

We are next to determine whether the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation is legally an Indian Reservation. It is said in behalf of the defendant that there is no law of Congress setting it apart or giving the President authority to do so. The United States Attorney claims that the reservation has been legally established by the following Executive order inserted upon a diagram purporting to be a map of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, viz:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 23, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country known and occupied as the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada as surveyed by Eugene Monroe in January, 1859, and indicated by red lines according to the courses and distances given in tabular form on accompanying diagram be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the Pah Ute and other Indians residing thereon. (Signed.)

U. S. GRANT.

In Walcott vs. Des Moines Co. 5 Wal. 681, it was held that land reserved from sale by the Secretary of the Interior for the special purpose of aiding in the improvement of the Des Moines river, and continued by the President and Cabinet, was reserved by competent authority for that special purpose. The power of reserving lands is spoken of as a power which has been exercised ever since the establishment of the Land Department down to the present time.

In Wilcox vs. Mcconnell, 6 Wal. 498, the land in question had been excepted from sale and reserved for public purposes by an order of the President. The court says from an early period in the history of the government it has been the practice of the President to order lands to be reserved from sale and set apart for public purposes, and that numerous acts of Congress recognize the authority of the President in this respect as competent authority.

In that case the reservation was used for military purposes, but establishing a reservation for Indians is equally for a public purpose, and both these cases are authority in support of the legality of the President's order setting apart the reservation in question in this case.

No direct authority to the President to reserve lands and set them apart for public purposes is found in either case, but in each the President's authority is recognized by Acts of Congress which proceed upon the ground that he has it, and that the reservations so made are made by competent authority.

For instance the Act appropriating money for the Indian service in Nevada in 1873 appropriates money for the support and civilization of Indians located on the Pyramid Lake Reservation. 20 St. 85. The same provision occurs in 1879. 20 St. 314 Congress thus recognizing the reservation in question by name.

Again in 1874 money is appropriated to assist the Indians in Nevada to locate in permanent abodes. By Section 452 of the Revised Statutes the Commissioner of Indian Affairs "shall" * * agree only to such regulations as the President may prescribe have the management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations." Again sec. 463: "The President may prescribe such regulations as he may see fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of any Act relating to Indian affairs."

Many other Acts of Congress might be cited of like tenor but these now, it seems to me, enough to warrant and require the conclusion that the Pyramid Lake Reservation has been established by competent authority.

The very extensive powers given to the President by Secs. 463-465 in the management of Indian affairs might well be held to include the power to establish a reservation if there were no other Acts in relation to the matter. The authority given the President to set apart five military reservations for Indian purposes by the Act of March 3 1869, had especial reference to the Indians in California. 10 St. 238, 332, 699, and 15 St. 39. But were this not so, the repeated recognition by Congress of the reservations established in Nevada by the President would be enough along with the general powers given the President in Indian affairs to show his authority.

The third point made by the defendant is that if this be an Indian Reservation it is not "Indian country," as that term is used in Sections 2133 and 2139 of the Revised Statutes.

It must be conceded that there is no Act of Congress making the reservation in terms "Indian country," and that it is not within the boundaries established by Sec. 1 of the Act of 1834.

A large portion of the Act of 1834 is included in the Revised Statutes but section 1, defining the boundaries of the Indian country is not. The act of 1834 is therefore repealed by Section 5,596 U. S. and Section 1 not being incorporated into the Revised Statutes is repealed also, unless it is a provision of a "private, local or temporary character," and so by virtue of the promise to Section 5,596 still in force.

Section one is in these words:— "Be it enacted that all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana or the territory of Arkansas and also that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river and not within any state to which the Indian title has been extinguished for the purposes of this act, be taken and deemed Indian country. 4 St. 729.

This is neither private nor temporary certainly. Then is it local?

The Act of which it is a part is entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers."

This title indicates an Act of a general and permanent character and not local and temporary.

Although the first sections define Indian country it is not restricted in its operation to that locality. It is, it seems to me, a part of the general law applicable everywhere in the nation as a definition of Indian country.

The case of Bates vs. Clarke 5 Otto 204 arose before the adoption of the Revised Statutes and before Section 1, 1873 while Section 1 of the Act of 1834 was in force and cannot be regarded as recognizing the definition of Indian country in that statute as still a part of our law.

I consider that the provisions of Section 1 of said Act is not within the provision to reclaim 5,596 U. S., and must therefore be considered as repealed. It seems to me that the changed condition of the region enumerated in that definition of Indian country no doubt induced Congress to leave it out as no longer applicable.

There is then, if I am right in this, no longer any statutory definition of Indian country, and at the same time the term is retained in a number of important sections, of the Revised Statutes, and the question is to what does the term now apply, and does it include an Indian Reservation?

As early as July 2d, 1790 1 St. 137, Congress used the expression "Indian country," in the first Act, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes." No definition of it is given but the tenor of the Act shows that it was used as meaning country belonging to the Indians occupied by them, and to which the Government recognized them as having some kind of title and right.

In the next Act of 1793 1 St. 329, Indian country and Indian territory are used as synonymous.

The Act of 1796 fixed a line according to Indian treaties from Lake Erie down to St. Mary's river, spaces of the country over and beyond said boundary line as Indian country section 16 1 St. 469.

The Act of 1799 1 St. 743, fixed the same line, and prescribed a penalty for crossing or going within the boundary line to hunt etc. or driving stock to range on "any lands allotted or secured by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribes." The territory over the land is called "Indian country." In some sections territory belonging to Indians is spoken of so the Act of 1802, 2 St. 139 uses the words Indian country and Indian territory as meaning the same thing and in both instances it is the country set apart by treaties or otherwise for the Indians—lands to which the Indian title had been extinguished.

By the Act of 1816 foreigners are excluded from any country allotted to Indians tribes secured to them by treaty, or to which the Indian title has not been extinguished.

By the act of 1822 3 St. 682 the President was authorized to cause to be searched the packages of traders suspected of carrying ardent spirits into the Indian countries, in the plural.

Next comes the Act of 1834 defining Indian country particularly in its 1st. Section.

Section 9 of the Appropriation Act of March 31, 1845 10 St. 582, authorizing certain agents residing in said territory to sell cattle for the tribes under certain regulations. The context shows that by Indian Territory is meant the country south of Kansas known by that name. When this section is incorporated into the Revised Statutes it is the same except the words Indian territory have become Indian country.

In Section 8 in giving it a right only to drive cattle out of the Indian territory the same change occurs. 16 S. 2,142-2,155.

Chapter 1 of Title 25 U. S. is headed headed "Government of Indian Country", (not the Indian country).

In the Act of 1851 11 St. this occurs. Treaties may be made with tribes residing in the country south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, commonly known as the Indian country.

In Nevada there are few tribes of Indians The Pah Utes, Shoshones, Wa-hoes, and Goshutes. So far as I can discover no formal written treaties have ever been made with any of these, except the Shoshones. (18 St. 689) and in that there is no cession of Indian title, though there is a sort of recognition of some right to the soil in the Indians.

Section 2 of the Act of 1856 11 St. 80, provides if any person removed from the Indian country shall return or be found in the Indian Territory, etc. In Sec. 2133 U. S. Indian Territory is changed to Indian country.

Reference to these various statutes in which the words Indian country and Indian territory have been used is made that it may be seen in what senses Congress has used the words before the revision of the Statutes. The Act of 1834 as interpreted in Bates vs. Clark fixed plainly the boundaries of Indian country, but in this case the Revised Statutes mass control since in them there is no definition of Indian country. What led to the omission of Sec. 1 of the Act of 1834 from the Revised Statutes was no doubt the consideration that it was no longer applicable to the present state of things—was in fact obsolete. From the earliest period of our history the boundaries of the Indian country have been narrowing. It has been done by the encroachments of the white races. For many years, up to March, 1871, the policy of the United States had been to make treaties with the various Indian tribes and in them to adjust the claims of the various tribes to the sale—extinguish the Indian title to same and set apart tracts of country by metes and bounds for the exclusive occupation of the tribe residing the treaty. In some instances, as in the case of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, etc., the tribe acquired a fee simple title to the land set off to them, except that it reverted to the United States whenever the tribe should become extinct.

The policy has been to separate the Indian tribes from the rest of the people and to set apart for their exclusive use specific portions of the public domain. The Statutes cited show that Indian country is the term used generally to describe country in the occupation of the Indians, to which their title or right of occupancy—a right always hitherto recognized by the United States—has not been extinguished.

At the time the Revised Statutes were adopted all the country embraced by the definition of Indian country in the Act of 1834, was organized into States and Territories to which the Government was invited to come and settle. The same was true of all that portion of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains. So far as I can ascertain all the tribes, or mainly all the tribes of note, within this last territory, have been, either by treaties or agreement, dealt with by the Government. The tribes, in consideration of money, goods, annuities, etc., have ceded their right to the occupation of the regions over which they had been roaming and hunting, and have had a specific portion of land or territory, or country allotted to them for their exclusive use, called Indian Reservations. On these it was and is the policy, so far as possible, to induce the tribes to settle permanently and cultivate the soil as a means of living, in lieu of their former roaming life, hunting and fishing. This is the general situation of Indian affairs. It follows that unless these various Indian Reservations are Indian country, and if we are still bound by the definition in the Act of 1834, there is little or no country to which the various sections of the Revised Statutes for the government of the Indian country can apply. But if we regard Section 1 of the Act of 1834 as repealed, and these portions of the public land allotted to the use and occupation of the Indians, or Indian country, the sections of the Revised Statutes in which those words occur, will have such operation as to carry out what I think Congress intended should be accomplished by their adoption. It is as important now as ever that the introduction of liquor into the Reservations set apart for the Indians should be prevented and trading and settling there also. I am constrained to adopt this as the true construction of the present law and therefore hold the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation to be Indian country.

The remaining question relates to the finding of the jury that the defendant's place, though within the red line on the map, is without the monuments put up by Monroe, the surveyor, and outside of the posts set up by order of the Indian Agent Bateman.

The true result of the verdict of the jury is to establish the trading post of the defendant a half mile or more within the Reservation. The language of the executive order on the map is such that the courses and distances mentioned must control. They are on the map and a part of the order so that the boundaries of the Reservation are those courses and distances as indicated by the red lines on the diagram or map.

No reference is made in the order to either natural or artificial boundaries, and therefore neither the monument nor the wooden posts can control the courses and distances. The survey was made by triangulation and the monuments were set up on mountain peaks for the most part; these are at the angles of the survey, and where they are not marked by a stone monument a peak itself is the substitute.

At one time, by Bateman's order, he being Indian Agent at the time one Frazer set up a line of wooden posts marked "Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation." Fraser said he was told to put them up as near the line as he could. The defendant's place being, in fact, within the Reservation, the only bearing these facts, that he was outside the line as shown by the monuments and posts, can have, is in regard to the intent of the defendant.

I take it for granted that the defendant thought he was outside the Reservation line and that he came to this conclusion because of the posts and the line as it appeared to be marked by the mountain peaks.

The act of the Indian Agent or his subordinate Frazer in setting up the posts was, so far as fixing a boundary line of the reservation is concerned, beyond the scope of the authority of either and of course so far void and in no way binding the Government by estoppel in pais or otherwise.

The defendant is charged with trading in the Indian country in one count, and with introducing liquors there contrary to the Statutes of the United States in another. The statute contains nothing requiring these acts to be done knowingly. The acts themselves are not *malum in se*. The object of the law is not to punish men for these acts as crimes so much as to prevent trading and intercourse with the Indians otherwise than as the law permits. There is nothing infamous in the punishment prescribed. Under these circumstances I think it is immaterial with what intent the acts were done. They belong to that class of acts which, in the absence of the Statute, might be done without culpability—3 Green Ev., Sec. 24—and being each a crossing of the lines of the Reservation will not excuse, nor will a sincere belief by the defendant that he is outside the lines. He is bound to know the facts and obey the law at his peril. Dias—Regina vs. Woodraw, 15 M. & W. 404; Attorney General vs. Lockwood, 9 M. & W. 378, 1 Bish. Cr. L. & Ed. 1031, etc.

In the case of United States vs. Susan B. Anthony the defendant was charged with illegal voting. The case was tried by Mr. Justice Hunt and although it appeared that the defendant sincerely believed she had a right to vote, it was held that this did not excuse her. So on the trial of the inspectors of election for receiving her vote, they proved their good faith but their ignorance of the want of proper qualifications was held to be no excuse. Cited in Sec. 84, Wh. Cr. Law.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Marsh, 7th Met. 472., a woman who honestly believed her first husband to be dead was convicted of bigamy, he not being in fact dead when she married the second man. In this case sentence was reserved and a full pardon obtained. The same doctrine is maintained in England, 3 Wh. St. So in State vs. Ruhel 8th Iowa, the defendant was not allowed to prove that he believed or had good reason to believe that girl as enticed away was over 15, the law counting the years to girls under that age. The same principle was asserted in Regina vs. Allier 10 Cox C. C. 402. One Judge saying a man dealt with the girl at his peril and that it made no difference that the girl told him she was over sixteen.

The following cases are cited in Sec. 8, 3 Wh. Cr. Law. It is no defense to an indictment for voting, without the proper qualification that the defendant believed he had them. No matter how honest his belief is unless the statute excepts cases of honest belief. To an indictment for publishing a libel it is no defense that the defendant did not know of the publication. Nor to one for selling liquors to a minor that the defendant believed the vendee to be of full age. Nor to one for abduction that the motives were philanthropic or that the defendant mistook the girl's age.

In this class of cases the offending party is subjected to the penalty for the act done irrespective of his intent, as in civil cases he is required to answer for an act which injures another however innocent of intentional wrong he may be. Mens rea—that is that defendant must be adjudged guilty in both Courts. The belief of the defendant in connection with the acts of Government agents in setting up the posts can only be considered to determine whether a prosecution shall be begun in the first place, or the degree of punishment in case of conviction, or as ground for a pardon or remission of the forfeitures and penalties.

The defendant Leathers is, therefore, adjudged guilty of the offences charged and will appear for sentence.

HILLYER, District Judge.

CHAS. S. VAUGHAN, U. S. Attorney for plaintiff.
ROBERT M CLARKE, for defendant.
Reno, July 1st, 1879.

GRAND BALL

—BY—

AMITY LODGE NO. 3, K. OF P.,

—AT—

THE PAVILION,

JULY 4th, 1879,

Committee of Arrangements:

Jno S Gilson, A Dawson, W R Chamberlin, A A Evans, J F Myers.

Reception Committee:

C W Jones, E F Reed, Sam Stanaway, M Nathan, E M Grippen, E A Vesey, F A Tennant, P Evans, J M Flanigan.

Invitation Committee:

RENO.

J T Davis, W D Phillips, W A Walker, L L Ward, C C Powning, C H Stoddard, Isaac Chamberlain, W J Gilespie, J J Becker, R Smith.

CARSON.

C E Laughton, Geo Tufly,

VIRGINIA CITY.

J J Cooper, A B Stoddard, M P Chamberlin, H D Gross.

GOLD HILL

P H Mulcahy, A T Reeler, James Hunt.

TRUCKEE.

C F McGlashan, D G Sweet, L Howe, J D Park, James Abney, J F George.

WADSWORTH.

W W Coffin, G N Towne, Geo Grant.

Floor Director.....W. R. Chamberlain.

Floor Managers:

C T Bender, R Smith, J F Myers, A A Evans,

The Best of Music will be Provided

And every effort put forth to make the ball the dance of the season.

A General Invitation is Extended.

TICKETS.....$2 50.

S. BISHOP, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

RENO, NEVADA.

HAVING located myself permanently at this place, with the purpose of giving my entire attention to practice, I am prepared to give my professional attention to those desiring the same.

☞Particular attention given to cases in Surgery and Diseases of Women and Children. jel3-tf

☞O. W. Jones is my authorized collector.☜

STATE FAIR RACES.

1879. 1879.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

NEVADA STATE AGRICULTURAL, Mining & Mechanical Society.

—TO BE HELD AT—

RENO, NEVADA,



October 6th to 11th, Inclusive.

Trials of Speed to be Conducted Under the Auspices of the Society.

Monday—First Day.

No. 1.—Stake for 2 year olds, which have never started in a race, $25 each, $10 forfeit, $100 added, five furlongs.

No. 2.—Purse $150; $125 to first, $25 to second; three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3.—Ballinetto Stake; for thoroughbred 3 year old fillies. Society to add $400; dash of one and a half miles; entrance $20. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry five pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races eight pounds extra; any filly that has won three races ten pounds extra. Second filly to save entrance.

No. 4.—Purse $250; $150 to first, $70 to second, $30 to third; heats of a mile, free for all.

No. 5.—Hurdle race, stake of $25 each, $10 forfeit, $100 added; one and a quarter miles over five hurdles, three feet six inches high; weight weights.

Tuesday—Second Day.

No 6.—Trotting—2:50 class; free for all horses in Nevada, also for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $400; first horse $200, second horse $100.

No. 7.—Trotting; free for all; three miles and repeat; purse $500; first horse $300; second horse $125; third horse $75.

Wednesday—Third Day.

No. 8.—Stakes for all 2-year olds; three-quarters of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added.

No. 9.—Stake free for all carrying 100 lbs; $25 p. p.; $150 added; one and one eighth miles.

No. 10—Dash of a half mile, free for all horses in Nevada and Counties named in California and Oregon. Purse $150; first horse $100, second horse $50.

No. 11.—Stakes of $25 each p. p. gold medal, value $100, added; one mile; for amateur riders, weight 160 lbs. The riders must be members of the State Agricultural Society, of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association or some regular Jockey Club, and no one who makes a business of training horses, or who has ever ridden race for money or is engaged in the employment of training in any capacity, will be eligible. Nominations must be made in the name of the person who is to ride, the horse named to the Secretary on Monday, the first day of the Fair.

No. 12.—Hurdle race; purse $200; first horse $125, second $50, third $25; heats of a mile; winner of the hurdle race on the first day to carry 15 pounds extra, the second 5 pounds extra; weight weights.

NEVADA CUP.

No. 13.—Handicap Sweepstake, $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration; $300 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $100, third to save stake. Weights announced August 15th, declaration to be made September 1st.

Thursday—Fourth Day.

No. 14.—Trotting; mile and repeat; free for all 3-year olds in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $400; first horse $200, second horse $100, third horse $50.

No. 15.—Trotting—2:25 class; free for all; best three in five; purse 400; first horse $400, second horse $250.

No. 16.—Trotting; five miles out; free for all; purse $400; first horse $250, second horse $150.

Friday—Fifth Day.

No. 17.—Stake for 2-year olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 if run; $100 added. The winner of the 2-year old race on Wednesday to carry 7 lbs., the second in that race 5 lbs., and the third 3 lbs. above their rule weight.

No. 18.—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $50 to second, $20 to third; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made July 1st; weights announced August 15th.

No. 19.—Stake for 3-year olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $200 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry 7 lbs. the second in that day's race 5 lbs. and the third 3 lbs over the rule weight.

No 20.—Purse $350; $50 to first, $70 to second, $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 21.—Consolation purse, entrance free, $150; $100 to first, $50 to second, $20 to third; one and one quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight, if beaten twice allowed 5 lbs., three times 10 lbs. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 20. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT—10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Premium $150, and special premium of gold medal, value $100, (gift of President Stevenson) for the best drilled Military Company (no shooting). The company competing shall report with not less than forty men, and will be required to drill in accordance with "Upton's U. S. Army Tactics," in the "School of the Company," paragraphs 174 to 178, and in skirmish drill, paragraphs 279 to 300.

Saturday—Last Day.

No. 22.—Trotting; free for all double teams; mile and repeat; purse $400; first team $300, second team $100.

No. 23.—Trotting—2:15 class; free for all; purse $500; first horse $300, second horse $150, third horse $50.

No. 24.—Trotting; free for all; mile heats, three in five; purse $700; first horse $500, second horse $200, third horse $100.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations in stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of August, 1879. Entries for the purses must be made: for Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominations in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing, which they will start the day before the race at 6 P. M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

The winner of the stake for 3-year olds to be run at Sacramento, Sept. 10th, to carry 5 lbs extra, and of Friday's 3-year old, then 5 lbs. extra. Should the same colt win both of these stakes it shall carry 10 lbs. extra.

All horses entering for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting purses will close Sept. 15th, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock, P. M.

All entries must be directed to P. E. Comstock Secretary of the Society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

P. E. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

J. K. EVERETT,

CORNER SECOND and SIERRA Sts.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Snuff and Tobacco,

WOOD AND WILLOW-WARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

OX BOWS, WOOL SACKS, FLEECE TWINE, SHEEP WASH, SHEEP SHEARS, SULPHUR, ETC.

SURPRISING AS WERE THE BARGAINS

—GIVEN BY THE—

RELIABLE DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

A. STRASSBURGER & CO.,

(LATE GREY & ISAACS,)

COMMERCIAL ROW,.....RENO,

During the past week, they will be entirely eclipsed and cast into the shade by those of the week to come.

WE OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Calicoes, In Percales, In Printed Cambrics, In Chambray Lawns, In Victoria Lawns, In Piques, In Bareges, In Bareste Lawns.

WE HAVE MARKED DOWN OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

WE HAVE MARKED DOWN Our Colored Silks, Black Silks, Trimming Silk, all colors; also our fine line of Summer Silks, Pin-head Checks, and Fine line Stripes.

WE HAVE MARKED DOWN Our Laces, White Goods, Table Linens, Towels Napkins, Crochet Quilts, Corsets, Notions, Hosiery of all kinds, Ribbons, Gloves, Kid and Lisle Thread, Parasols, Lace Mitts in white silk and black silk; also our large stock of domestic Bleached and Brown in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.

CURTAINS!

A splendid stock of Curtain Lace by the yard at very low prices. Window Shades with fixtures complete, also Window Holland. We have made

☞SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES☜

OF OUR NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STOCK!

We cater for the trade of those to whom money is an object, who pay cash for their goods and want good articles at the lowest possible prices. We offer you no old second class goods, but the latest styles and handsomest assortment possible. Ladies who favor us with a call will be delighted with the extent and variety of the stock and surprised at the low prices asked for such nice goods.

THE RELIABLE DRY GOODS STORE.

A. STRASSBURGER & CO.,

jul3 LATE GREY & ISAACS.

Commercial Row, Reno.

BEAR IN MIND---The Great Eastern IXL has decided to stay with you. They offer no baits, but you can buy of them Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc., at lower prices than can be found in the State of Nevada. One price only, and we defy competition. Look for our sign on Virginia Street, next to Farmers' Store, Reno, Nevada.

H. MEYERSTEIN, Proprietor.

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DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

THURSDAY..................JULY 3, 1879.

YESTERDAY'S STOCK REPORT.

Morning Board.

200 Ophir, 31 30¾
125 Mexican, 27½ 27¾
210 G & C, 12¾ 12¾
160 B & B, 18¾ 19
835 California, 5¾
280 Savage, 15¼ 15¾
705 Con. Virginia, 5¾ 5⅛
220 Chollar, 8 7⅞ 7¾
240 Potosi, 5½ 5¾
55 H & N, 17
200 Point, 4.65 4.70
340 Jacket, 17¾ 17⅞ 17⅛
1775 Imperial, 1¾ 1.70
165 Alpha, 28 27½ 27¾
330 Belcher, 6½ 6¾
50 Confidence, 15¾
495 Sierra Nevada, 44⅛ 44
80 Utah, 20 20¾ 20½
835 Bullion, 7¾ 7⅞
40 Overman, 11
110 Exchequer, 7⅛ 7¾
270 Justice, 4¾ 4.70 4.80 4.90 4.85
475 Succor, 10 5
665 Union, 41 40¾ 40¾ 40¾
1575 Alta, 10½ 10⅛ 10¾ 10¾ 11
555 L Bryan, 1.40 1
325 Julia, 4⅝ 65 4.15 4.40
160 Caledonia, 2½
195 S Hill, 2.15 2.70 2.20
200 Challenge, 2 80
400 New York, 85 90
70 Occidental, 1
190 L Washington, 2.80 2.85 2.69 2¾
1530 Andes, 1½ 1 30 1.45
730 Ward, 1.55 1½
120 Scorpion, 2½ 2
100 Leviathan, 75
425 N Con Va, 9
200 Trojan, 25
245 Benton, 7½ 7⅞
150 S Silver, 40
1250 Con Dorado, 1.00 1.05
1100 Flowery, 60 55
400 N Bonanza, 1¾
200 Mackay 1¼
200 S Potosi, 85
150 M View, 2.30 2.40
600 S Utah, 15

Afternoon Board.

70 B & E, 4½
15 Eureka Con, 16½
1100 Gila, 90 95 1
225 Belle, 5
20 Manhattan, 2½
1250 Prize, 4
400 Argenta, 1
100 Navajo, 20
880 Independence, 2½
150 M Star, 40
2500 B Isle, 1 60
200 Hamburg, 55
300 Hillside, 1¾
100 Paradise, 1.60
400 Albion, 80
170 Modoc, 1
250 N Coso, 15
160 Bodie, 21 21½ 23¾
265 Bechtel, 2 10 2.20 2.15 2.30 2¼
100 McClinton, 1.60
515 Tioga, 7 6¾
150 B Cloud, 95 90
50 Bulwer, 9¼
200 Summit, 2 40 2¼
135 Syndicate, 8 7¾ 8 10
450 Aurora, 60
450 M Belle, 65 60
150 Belvedere, 1¾
400 Champion, 60 55
500 Booker, 1 1.10
1175 Queen Bee, 60 65
200 Mono, 11 9 10 11½
50 Richer, 1. 0
300 Creosus, 30 35
250 Con Pacific, 7¾
100 University, 60
885 Dudley, 2.30 2¾
200 Jupiter, 2½
300 S Bulwer, 1¾ 1.10
325 Defiance, 1.90
700 West Pac, 50 45 60
250 Tip Top, 1
50 S King, 7½
50 Mammoth, 10¾
800 N Noonday, 2½
2000 Orient, 75 70 65
50 White, 6
800 S B Belle, 35 40
800 Noonday, 4 85 4¾

New Process.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 2d is of peculiar local interest. It reads as follows:

The Western Electric Light Company is experimenting in the use of electricity for the reduction of refractory ores. This morning a small wooden tank was brought into use, in which were placed copper receiving plates, heavily charged with electricity. The ore, after being roasted, was passed over these plates, which were submerged in the tank. It is claimed that in the passage of the ore over these copper plates, iron, lead and other base metals are extracted, leaving nothing but silver or gold in the ore. Quite a quantity of ore so treated will be crushed and assays made to determine the value of the process. Thomas V. Julien, Superintendent of the Consolidated Esmeralda mine, has charge of the experimentary work.

For the Lakes.

C. T. Bender and wife, and Chas. Rolker and wife, leave this morning for a short visit to Webber and Independence Lakes.

The young ladies who are to ride in the Car of State must be at the school house at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Jas H. Kinkead was out to Pyramid yesterday. Thinks that camp O. K.

Young Donnelly, of Cherry Creek stage robbery fame, was in town yesterday.

The next term of the School for Girls will commence on the 28th of August.

Alta and Benton are now the exciting stocks. The rest of them are flabby.

Our banks will no longer keep silver accounts or draw silver checks.

B. E. Hunter and wife returned from the East night before last.

There are 145 prisoners in the Nevada State Prison.

Don't be scared to-night when the guns usher in the 4th.

No stock board to-day. No more stocks till Monday.

Our rural visitors are getting in to see the fireworks.

Saturday will be visiting day at the mines.

A fine ball supper will be set at the Depot Hotel on the night of the 4th.

Jenvey-Bragg Nuptials.

The Episcopal Church last evening contained the most fashionable assemblage ever gathered in Reno, attracted to witness the nuptials of W. R. Jenvey and Miss Saida Bragg. The church itself was handsomely decorated with flowers, and the altar was arched with one grand boquet. The bridal party arrived at the appointed time, and Bishop Whitaker performed the ceremony in the usual impressive form of the church. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residents of the bride's parents, continuing until the overland train arrived, upon which the bridal party departed for San Francisco to spend their honeymoon.

Political.

The California Democrats have made the following nominations: For Congress, Second District, Thos. J. Clunie, of Sacramento; Third District, C. P. Berry, of Sutter; Fourth District, Wallace Leach, of San Diego; State Board of Equalization, Second District, Judge Randall, of Tuolumne; Fourth District, T. D. Heyskill, of Stanislaus; Railroad Commissioner, Third District, General Stoneman, Los Angeles. The nominations for Governor and other State positions, will be made to-day.

Handsome Presents.

In Fredrick's window can be seen the beautiful presents to be given as prizes on the 4th. First is the magnificent silver trumpet to be given to the company throwing the best stream. It is a worthy article to be contested for. The sleeve buttons for the race between boys of 14 and 16, and the gold pen and holder for the race for boys between 12 and 14 are also exhibited. Step around and see them.

Picnic.

The Good Templars of Western Nevada have decided to hold their picnic at Bowers Mansion, the 19th of July. Trains will be run from Virginia City and Reno, for the accommodation of those who wish to attend, and the trip tickets will be placed at such a low figure that everybody can afford to attend. The bar at the Mansion will be closed, so there will be no drunkenness to mar the harmony of the occasion. A general good time may be expected by all who go.

The Pyramid Cases.

We publish this morning Judge Hillyer's decision in the case of the Government vs. Leathers. The decision in the case of Sturgeon, et al. will be published to-morrow. As we understand it the lowest penalty that can be given is $500 and imprisonment for six months for Leathers, and a fine of $1000 for each of the "fishermen." Rough on the boys.

Notice.

The members of Camp 57 O. of C. are are respectfully notified to meet at their hall on Friday, July 4th, at 9:30 A. M. in order to make the necessary arrangements to participate in the procession.

M. D. Bowen, Sec'y.

Good Provisions.

J. K. Everett is in constant receipt of the very best kind of provisions and groceries. He is bound to please customers and will do it if a good article, fair price and accommodating manners will succeed. He is building up a good patronage.

The Fire in the Mines.

The Virginia City papers give full account of the fire in the mines. It was in the Bullion and Imperial. The damage to the mines is not much. Three of the Bullion miners were suffocated to death, namely Wm. Teary, John Crocker and D. O'Donahue.

Whisky.

A drunken Indian was found lying on the railroad, in front of the Depot, last evening, and was dragged away by two white men, just in time to prevent him being run over by the West bound freight train.

Personal.

Hon. O. R. Leonard and wife, came down from Carson last night and went out east to Winnemucca this morning. Judge Leonard is the orator for the celebration of the 4th of July at Winnemucca.

The miners of Peavine District will hold an election on the 12th for Recorder, and transact much other business as the interests of the camp may require.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will have an ice cream stand in Sanders & Neale's to-morrow. The proceeds are to go toward fixing up the parsonage, painting, repairing, etc.

The Firemen wil meet at their house this evening, to make final arrangements for the celebration.

W. H. A. Pike, of Stillwater, was in town yesterday.

Sheriff Fred Hines, of Susanville, is in town.

Tioga.—A dispatch from Bodie says of the Tioga: "The bottom of the winze below the 320 level shows full four feet of ore of a good quality. On the 520 level the ore is improving in quality as the work of development progresses. The face of the crosscut is in clay, seams of quartz and porphyry. Judging from present indications there is a fine body of ore coming in on this level."

A thorough examination of the books of the Eureka and Palisade Railroad shows Auditor Duff to be from $25,000 to 40,000 a defaulter. The exact figures cannot be obtained as the railroad authorities are extremely reticent on the subject.

The Washington National Republican thinks that Egyptian obelisk should be erected in Gramercy Park, in front of the Democratic National Headquarters, in New York city. It is covered all over with ciphers, you know.

General Sherman is now traveling through the West, refusing to make speeches or to talk to reporters, and complaining that all he says now a days is construed into a political meaning, which is just what he does not want.

The Agricultural editor of the Burlington Hawkeye says. "It is good growing weather. Vetoes continue to ripen rapidly. This stalk is strong and free from rust and the grain unusually plump and sound."

All the stages running Bodieward are still going out loaded to their utmost capacity with passengers.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

When the Pacific Railway had reached the forks of the Platte river in 1867, and the Indians of the great plains were all in a ferment at the rumors of the mysterious iron road that was to cut in two the buffalo range, and carry the white men's settlements into the heart of their hunting grounds, a distinguished Massachusetts man with the Government Inspecting Commission, was expressing his faith that fair treatment of the Indians would save the bloodshed and nameless horrors of the border warfare then flagrant. An old frontiersman, clad in Sioux hunting shirt and fringed leggins, who had pitnily expressed the practical view of the case, saying it was the natural conflict between the two systems of life represented respectively by the locomotive and the flint arrow head, turned the tables on the statesman by replying, "so far as real fairness of treatment is concerned, you should have thought of that before you drove them over the Connecticut river."

The truth is, that however varied may be the circumstances attending our dealings with the Indians, whether as feeble colonists or as a nation of irresistible power, the principle of our conduct has been at bottom the same. We have pushed onward with a steady march, intruding upon their domain, impeding and destroying upon their means of subsistence, curtailing their coveted freedom, and always finding them in the wrong when they resist and make war upon us after their savage fashion.

Geographical Problems Solved.—Within the present generation, and mainly during the present decade, nearly all the great geographical problems left us by our adventurous ancestors have been solved; all the great lines of exploration have been taken up and worked out with a success that leaves to the future only the details to fill in. The Northwest Passage was completed more than a quarter of a century ago; the Australian interior has been crossed and recrossed within the past few years; several bright lines now break up the once mysterious darkness of the Dark Continent;" the sources of the Nile have been traced, and the course of the Cango all but laid down; the Russians have filled up many important blanks in Central Asia; there is now no mystery to speak of for geographers on the North American Continent, and none of any magnitude on the South; even the great outlines of the ocean bed have been chartered, and now at last, after a struggle begun more than 300 year since, the Northeast Passage has been made with an ease that makes one wonder why it was not done long ago. A matter-of fact Swedish professor has shown that with a suitable ship at the proper season this long sought for passage to the "Far Cathay is a question of only a few weeks. Of Arctic feats there now remains only the "dash at the Pole," and that the North Pole will be reached sooner or later there can be no doubt.—[London Times.

A German inventor proposes to make boots that will never wear out. He mixes with a waterproof glue a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand, which is spread on the thin leather sole employed as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be flexible and almost indestructible, while they enable the wearer to walk safely over slippery roads.

All goods marked in plain figures. All goods sold strictly for cash. New goods received twice a week and sold at New York prices at Sol Levy's dry goods stores. *

A full line of zephyrs at 12½ cents per ounce at Jacob Prescott's. *

THE LIBBY PRISON TUNNEL.

The tunnel was first proposed and started by Captain Martin Flick, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania veterans, who was captured, together with nearly all his regiment, while under Milroy in the Valley of Shenandoah, at the time of Lee's second invasion to Pennsylvania and Maryland. There was not a single hatchet or axe of any kind used in the whole work, nothing but bare hands, a few case knives and one iron poker, together with a firm determination to secure freedom at any hazard and escape the terrible sufferings endured at the hands of Captain Turner, Winder's chief tool at Libby. The tunnel was first started by Captain Flick loosening the bricks out of the chimney on the second floor above the basement. This, of course, was done at night, and in the daytime the hole made was closed by a board that was kept near the stove. The chimney was built from the ground up, and as soon as the inside was reached, communication, of course, could be had with the basement of the prison. Pieces of rope and twine of all kinds were gathered together, until finally enough was had to enable our men to descend to determine what next to do. Then, and only then, were others and Captain Flick and a lieutenant from his regiment concerned in the work. After this, others were approached, until thirteen had joined in the undertaking, all were sworn to secrecy, and all the thirteen were Masons. Among the number was Colonel Ross, of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who first appeared at this time; Colonel A. L. Straight was not of this number, as at this time he was confined in a cell for attempting to escape before this.

The first idea was to tunnel into the sewer and from thence across Cory street into the James river, but when the sewer was reached it had to be abandoned on account of the great stench arising from it. No one could enter but a short distance before being overcome by the foul air. Then, this outlet being closed up, it was decided to tunnel across the street and into an old tobacco shed used for storing hogsheads of tobacco. The next time a detail from the prisoners was made Col. Ross managed to get out and step the distance off, and the tunnel started accordingly.

After digging the distance stepped by the Colonel, they started up, and found that they had miscalculated, as they came up immediately under the fence and right under the guards. That being closed they again started ahead, and, after going a short distance, found they at last were right, for, after digging upwards, they found that they had come up under an inverted hogshead standing on the dirty floor.

That night was to see the great stampede for freedom and the North. Capt. Flick gave up his place to go out with the original thirteen to Colonel S. Straight, of Indiana, supposing, of course, he could manage to get on with the next lot. The first man out of the tunnel passed out of the warehouse door, out across the street, climbed the lamp-post and extinguished the gas right under the nose of the guard, who supposed the man to be an employe attending to his duty, and did not say anything or challenge him at all. The thirteen were to have one half hour start before any more started. As soon as the time was up all began a great rush to get out, and it continued until 4 o'clock the next morning. Captain Flick did not succeed in getting out at all, the rush was so great.—[Rochester Democrat.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The following is the text of the special message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

The bill making an appropriation for the payment of fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies, which I have this day returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections, having on its reconsideration by that body failed to become a law, I respectfully call your attention to the immediate necessity of making some adequate provision for the due and efficient execution by the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States of constant and important duties enjoined upon them by existing laws. All the appropriations to provide for the performance of these indispensible duties expire to-day. Under the laws prohibiting a public officer from involving the Government in contract liabilities beyond the actual appropriation, it is apparent that the means at the disposal of the Executive department for executing the laws through regular ministerial officers will, after to-day, be left inadequate. The suspension of the necessary functions in the ordinary administration of the first duties of the Government for the shortest period is inconsistent with the public interest, and at any moment may prove inconsistent with the public safety. It is impossible for me to look without grave concern on the state of things which leaves the public service thus unprovided for and the public interest thus unprotected, and I earnestly urge upon your attention the necessity of making immediate appropriations for the maintenance and service of marshals and deputy marshals for the fiscal year which commences to-morrow,

(Signed:) R. B. Hayes.

I would advise you Mrs. Doubtful to buy all your dry goods and shoes of Sol Levy; there is no use in talking he undersells all. Mrs. Positive.*

PERSONAL.

General Longstreet, the Ex-Confederate, after a good deal of financial adversity, is reported to be making money at keeping a hotel.

Paymaster Bates, of the United States Navy, now stationed at Erie, is a nephew of General Meade, and a grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

W. Froude, F. R. S., the eminent mathematician, died recently at the Cape of Good Hope. He was a brother of Mr. Froude the historian

The hero of Freiligrath's poem, "The Trumpeter of Gravolette," died in Halberstadt, Germany, on the 22d of May. His name was August Brinkebank.

The late General Richard Taylor has left all his property to his three daughters, appointing the eldest, Loise, guardian of the youngest Myrthe.

Alvin Clark of Cambridge, the leader of the telescope makers of the world is now 76 years old, and still full of energy and skill. For forty years Mr. Clark was a portrait-painter, and earned $20,000 by his art before he began his telescope experiments.

Mme. Pasca, the eminent actress, has retired from the world, though not actually taking the veil. She has joined in Russia an association of women who are not really nuns, but who reside in a sort of secular convent, and devote themselves to good works, tending the sick, and instructing children.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has now come to still higher honors and responsibilities, hardly looks the strong commander that he is. He has a very slender figure, and there is something wonderfully pleasing rather than masterful about his expression. He has a bright face, gray hair and a quick, yet womanly eye.

LIVELY STOCK SPECULATIONS.

The current of recent events has given great impetus to business in Wall street, and many successful turns are reported where immense profits are made in short periods. The most successful way that we have heard of yet in operating in stocks is by the Combination Method of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, New York. By this system thousands of orders in various sums are pooled into one vast capital and operated under the most experienced and skillful management, thus securing to each shareholder superior advantages and profits, not possible in any other way. Profits are paid at end of 30 days. A gentleman in Boston, made $747 30 cents on an investment of $100. Many others are doing as well or better. Capital in any amount from $10 to $100,000 can be used with equal proportionate success by this Combination or Co-operative Method. $15 would make $75, or 5 per cent. on the stock; $100 would return $900, or 9 per cent. during the month, and so on, according to the market. The new circular contains "two unerring rules for success" and full information, so that any one can operate with profit. Stocks and bonds wanted. Deposits received. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

The only place to buy carpets, lace curtains, window shades and lace tidies is at Sol Levy's. He sells them at bedrock prices. *

Bear in Mind.—The Great Eastern IXL has decided to remain with you. They offer no baits, but you can buy of them clothing, dry goods, hats, boots, shoes, etc, etc., at lower prices than can be found in the State of Nevada. One price only and we defy competition. Look for our sign on Virginia street, next to Farmers store, Reno, Nev. H. Meyerstein proprietor. *

Flags, firecrackers, torpedoes, etc., at Burchard & McClelland's. *

Closing out Sale.—Mrs. Julia Prescott desires to inform the ladies of Reno and vicinity, that her entire stock of fashionable millinery will and has to be sold by the first of July next. Trimmed hats and untrimmed hats at a positive sacrifice. Come early and secure bargains as this is no sham sale.*

Pasture.—A limited number of horses or cows will be taken at three dollars and a half a month. One mile south of town. R. P. Chapin, Arlington Avenue Nurseries. *

A handsome black silk is selling for only 75 cents per yard at Sol Levy's.*

Ice cream, strawberries and cream, lemonade, soda water and sarsaparilla at Burchard & McClelland's, Commercial Row. *

The cleanest and neatest bath house in the State is kept by Coleman & Pechner, Barnett's Block, Virginia street. Baths at all hours. *

Ladies wishing elegant toilet articles will find the latest styles and lowest prices at Pinniger & Queen's drug store, west side of Virginia street, Reno. *

Fresh strawberries received every morning and the choicest fruits, candies, tobacco and cigars at Burchard & McClelland's, Commercial Row. *

The Vital Energies,

When depressed by fatigue, bodily or mental, by exhausting diseases, or the influence of a debilitating temperature, should be reinforced—physicians tell us by some wholesome stimulant; and among those which have been tested and administered by them, none has received such hearty recommendation as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters It has been preferred by them from the fact that its spirituous basis, which is of the purest description, is modified by, and made the vehicle for, the vegetable medicinal principles incorporated with it. These latter render it conspicuously serviceable in cases of general debility constipation, and other disorders of the bowels; in dyspepsia, nervous affections, urinary and uterine ailments, rheumatism, intermittent and remittent fevers, which it prevents as well as remedies; and in liver complaint. A household stock of medicines can scarcely be called complete without this inestimable medicine.

Talk is Cheap.—And so are fine clothing, boots, shoes, and gentlemen's and boys' fine furnishing goods, if you go to the right place to get them. This is a mighty important point, for some people who assert that they sell cheap do nothing of the kind. I do not boast when I say that I defy competition in prices in anything in my line. Besides this I have only one price. I have no preferred customers. Everybody is treated alike at my establishment. My stock is the largest and most complete ever offered in any part of this State. Everything I have is new. No old, musty and out-of-date goods can be found on my shelves. I receive daily by rail and express the latest and best goods, which are obtained at first hand and sold at prices below those now prevailing in New York and Chicago. Let the people come and judge of my prices and examine my stock before going into those humbugging, Cheap John shops, in which they drum into the ear of the customer that they sell at cost and even below cost. Anybody with common sense must know that they lie. No storekeeper sells goods for the fun of the thing. I make a profit on everything I sell, as every honest merchant does, and don't print foolish falsehoods in the vain hope of deceiving the public. One must make a profit to live. I particularly call attention to my full stock of fancy underwear, such as is kept nowhere else in Reno. This class of goods forms one of my specialties. Remember the place. The White House, No. 19., Commercial Row.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. L. Abrahams Bros. & Co. White House, Reno. *

Full line of stationary, candies, fruits, etc., at Burchard & McClelland's. *

Isaacs Fredrick's new stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., is the most complete and finest ever brought to Reno. *

For Sale.—The best beer made in the county is made in Crystal Peak. Leave your orders at J. J. Becker's, where you will be supplid by H. F. Rohrs, agent. *

The very latest styles of Dollman just received at Sol Levy's. *

Prescriptions carefully compounded at John F. Myers' drug store. *

Pure Havana cigards at Burchard & McClelland's, one bit. *

Choice kid gloves at Sol Levy's.

All goods without any exception are sold at eastern prices at Sol Levy's.*

The best and most complete stock of jewelry, watches, etc., ever received in Reno, at Davidson's. *

J. L. McFARLIN,

Manufacturer of

QUARTZ, FREIGHT AND FARM WAGONS.

ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES, SPRING Wagons, Buck Boards and Sulkies made and repaired.

HARD WOOD AND IRON AXLES FOR SALE.

SPECIALTY—Iron Doors, and Repairing Those Damaged by the Late Fire. mr14-tf

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

We escaped the fire and have our full supply of everything in the furniture and bedding line.

FINE WALNUT AND PINE CHAMBER SETS.

Chairs of Every Description.

All Kinds of Spring and Top Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Tables, Desks, Window Shades, Brackets, Etc.

Agents for the Singer Sewing Machines

Full stock of COFFINS CASKETS AND UNDERTAKERS' GOODS.

SANDERS & NEALE,

Odd Fellows' Building, Virginia St.

J. J. BECKER

HAS OPENED HIS NEW SALOON,

On Commercial Row, between Lachman's and the Masonic Building.

BUDWEISER SAN FRANCISCO from Chicago Brewery & BOCA BEER,

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

Fine Liquors and Cigars

On hand. Beer sold by the bottle or dozen. ap6-tf

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

LUMBER,

C. HALLER. R. F. HOY.

HOY & HALLER.

RENO, NEVADA,

In Prescott's Block.

DEALERS IN CLEAR AND COMMON

LUMBER,

HEAVY TIMBERS, WOOD & POSTS,

ORDERS FOR

Finishing Lumber
Shingles, Doors,
Sash, Blinds, Etc

PROMPTLY FILLED.

Our Facilities for Shipping are Unexcelled.

Address:
HOY & HALLER.
sp13 RENO, NEVADA.

O. LONKEY. E. R. SMITH.

VERDI PLANING MILL CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LUMBER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MINING AND BRIDGE TIMBERS, SHINGLES,

Common and Finishing Lumber,
Matched and Dressed Flooring, Ceiling,
Bevel Edge Siding, Rustic Siding,
Fancy pointed Pickets,
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, MOULDING,
FANCY FRONT DOORS, TRANSOMS,
Window and Door Frames, and Architraves Made to Order.
BRACKETS, SAWED BALUSTERS,
And all kinds of Scroll Sawing done to order.
NEWEL POSTS, BALUSTERS & TURNINGS
Of all Descriptions.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
Address VERDI MILL CO.,
apr03-tf Verdi, Nevada.

S. A. HAMLIN.

IS PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR ALL

KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL,

Such as

REDWOOD & COMMON SHINGLES.

COMMON BOARDS,
SCANTLING S,
and JOISTS
Of all Lengths and Sizes,
FLOORING, CEILING, RUSTIC
And Every Variety of
CLEAR DRESSED LUMBER

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, AND MOULDINGS, SHELVING & COUNTER TOPS.

Prices as Low as Before the Fire.

☞ Office—North side of railroad near the Depot Hotel.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

For Sale on the Installment Plan.

$50 down and $15 per month with interest at one per cent. per month, being from the celbrated manufactories of Raven & Son, and Marshall and Haight, of New York, and first-class instruments.

ORGANS.

$25 down and $8 per month, with interest at one per cent. per month.

Also agent for the following first-class Insurance Companies, and will take risks at reasonable rates on Dwellings, Stores and Merchandise, Brick Blocks and Ranch property:

Dwelling House Underwriters	New York
St. Nicholas	New York
Northern	New York
Westchester	New York
Glens Falls	New York
Buffalo German	New York
Rochester German	New York
Traders	Chicago
Boston Underwriters	Boston
Commonwealth	Boston
Citizens	Boston
Shawmut	Boston
United Firemen	Philadelphia

Assets, $22,000,000.

je3tf WM. N. KNOX, Agent.

HYMERS & COMSTOCK'S

TRUCKEE

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE!


Cor. Sierra and Second Streets,


Reno, Nevada.

HORSES,

BUGGIES and

SADDLE HORSES

To let, and Horses Boarded by the Day Week or Month. Terms to suit the times.

☞ I also have attached a **Large Hay Yard**, with good Stables. Also, **Corrals for Loose Stock**, well watered.

☞ HEARSE TO LET. ☜

F. C. UPDIKE. C. W. CLARK

UPDIKE & CLARK,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

GRAINING AND GLAZING, ETC.,

PAPER HANGING,

Decorating in All Its Branches

KALSOMINING & TINTING

A SPECIALTY.

Charges Down To Bedrock

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

SHOP on Second street, between Virginia and entire streets. aug21-tf

ELLSWORTH HOUSE,

CARSON, NEV., One block from V. & T. R. R. Passenger Depot.

This Hotel affords the most quiet and pleasant place to stop at in Carson. Only a few steps from Treadway's Ranch. Suites of rooms finely arranged for accommodation of families.

THE BEST OF BOARD AND LODGING

AT REASONABLE RATES.

TROMLITZ & SWART,.....Props.
je3-tf

T. F. LAYCOCK,

PRACTICAL SIGN PAINTER.

Signs, Banners, Transparencies and Ornamental Work of all Kinds Done in first-class Style

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

☞ SCENE AND FRESCO PAINTING. ☜

Pictures retouched, copied and repaired. Decorative paper hanging and all kinds of Fancy Work, Drawings, Designs, etc., etc.

Virginia St., Near Bridge.
mr30-tf

HOTELS.

DEPOT HOTEL

AT THE DEPOT, RENO, NEVADA,

WILLIAM R. CHAMBERLAIN,

PROPRIETOR.

THIS house is situated beside the Railroad track, and it is but a step from the building to the Cars of the C. P. R. R. on one side and those of the V. & T. R. R. on the other.

ALL THE ATTRACTIONS OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ARE SUPPLIED.

ALL THE

PASSENGER TRAINS STOP

In front of the Hotel.

Connected with this Hotel is a first-class

LUNCH ROOM

—AND—

OYSTER SALOON

Where passengers from the cars, and all others desiring a "square meal," can get **Oysters in Every Style, Clams, Crabs, Pigs' Feet, Cold Meats, Hot Coffee and Tea**, and other delicacies.

WM. R. CHAMBERLAIN
v1-1tf Proprietor.

WESTERN HOTEL.

HOUSE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

BOARD AND LODGING BY DAY OR WEEK.

Table supplied with the best the Market Affords.

THE BEST

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Found at the bar.

CHARGES MOST REASONABLE

J. D. SHAW, Proprietor.
Plaza St., near Sierra.

ARCADE HOTEL,

COMMERCIAL ROW.....RENO,

D. McFarland, Proprietor.

Open Day and Night. Everything New and Neat.

Rooms in Suite or Single. RESTAURANT ATTACHED, on the European plan. The finest

SALOON AND BILLIARD ROOM

In the State The Proprietor will endeavor to make it pleasant for all who may favor him with their patronage. je19tf

RENO EXCHANGE

NEAR C. P. FREIGHT DEPOT.

MRS. MARY A. JONES, PROPRIETRESS.

Board and Lodging $6 per Week.

Single meals and rooms in proportion.
my1-tf

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

HOPKINS GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO.—Location of works, Peavine Mining District. Principal place of business, Reno, Nevada.

There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment (No. 7) levied on the 12th day of May, 1879, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	Shrs.	Am't
Mary O Noyes	1	140	$ 70
B B Norton	10	500	2 50
B B Norton	12	500	1 50
H L Fish	40	500	2 50
B B Norton	87	100	50
B B Norton	95	100	50
B B Norton	96	100	50
B B Norton	97	100	50
Phi Bates	131	200	1 00
C H Eastman	165	500	2 50
Fraser & Staples	184	250	1 25
H L Fish	185	300	1 50
H L Fish	186	300	1 50
H L Fish	187	200	1 00
W H Moo	195	50	25
B B Norton	197	225	1 13
B B Norton	198	225	1 13
F C Updike	204	40	20
Hiram Patten	206	50	25
F Lemmon	208	750	3 75
B B Norton	211	1000	5 00
Hiram Patten	224	25	13
R S Osburn	229	100	50
I Calwell	235	40	20
John Dieteni	236	50	25
J T Calwell	238	40	20
J T Calwell	239	80	40
J T Calwell	260	80	40
W L Ross	269	1000	5 00
B B Norton	271	3300	16 00
Mrs. Phos Forbes	272	100	50

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 12th day of May, 1879, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, July 12th, 1879, to pay delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. BOWKER, Secretary.

Reno, June 13, 1879.

GO TO THE

CHEAP GROCERY STORE,

JUST OPENED BY M. HARRISON, In Store formerly occupied by M. ASH, for your

Flour, Hams,
Bacons, Sugars.
Teas, Coffees,

CANNED GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

And all kinds of

FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

All goods will be sold for LOWEST LIVING PRICES. I ask the patronage of the public.

my13tf **M. HARRISON.**

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between W. M. Boardman and C. S. Varian is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. M. BOARDMAN,
C. S. VARIAN.

Reno, June 6th, 1879.

FOURTH OF JULY.

1776. 1879.

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION



The One Hundred and Third Anniversity of

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,

AT RENO, NEV.,

Friday, July 4th, 1879.

President of the Day,

J. C. HAGERMAN.

Orator,

C. S. VARIAN.

Reader,

E. W. HAYDEN.

Reciter,

MISS ADA TILTON.

Chaplain,

REV. C. McKELVEY.

Grand Marshal,

JAS. H. RINKEAD.

Procession:

The procession will form at 10 A. M., on Virginia street, right resting on Commercia Row, in the following order:

Grand Marshal and Aids.

Brass Band.

President of the Day, Orator, Reader, Reciter and Chaplain, in carriages.

Car of State, containing Goddess of Liberty, and young ladies representing the several States.

Secret Societies.

Mexican War Veterans.

Firemen.

Citizens on foot.

Citizens, mounted.

Citizens, in carriages.

Line of March:

(To be made hereafter, by Grand Marshal.)

Programme:

1st—Remarks by the President of the Day.

2d—Music by the Band.

3d—Prayer by the Chaplain.

4th—Vocal Music.

5th—Reading of Declaration of Independence.

6th—Music by the Band.

7th—Recitation.

8th—Vocal Music.

9th—Oration.

10th—Music by the Band.

After the exercises there will be, on the Plaza,

A SACK RACE

For a purse of $20. First in gets $12 50; next, $7 50.

HOSE CART RACE,

Free for all, for $25. Distance 400 yards.

FOOT RACE FOR BOYS,

Between 12 and 16, for gold pen and holder.

FOOT RACE FOR BOYS

Between 14 ank 16, for pair of $10 sleeve buttons.

A FINE FIRE TRUMPET,

Value $40, will be given for the best "play" made by any Engine Company. Two or more to compete.

Arrangements will be made whereby all classes of business can be represented in the Parade.

The Committe solicit the co-operation of all patriotic citizens.

—There will be a—

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

IN THE EVENING.

A General Invitation is Extended to Everybody.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

LEGAL.

SAFE AND VAULT, SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's office for the period of thirty days from the date hereof, and up to and including July 5, 1879, at which time the same will be closed. For the building of a fire proof vault for the records of Washoe County and the County Treasurer, in accordance with the following specifications: Said vault to be at least 6 feet wide by 17 feet long and nine feet high in the clear. Said vault to have a suitable foundation laid in water lime, and the walls to be laid of brick in good lime mortar and to be at least two feet thick all around, excepting at each end, which is to be one foot thick in addition to the walls of the Court House, to have a lining at the bottom on the inside of ¼-inch boiler iron suitably put down and jointed together and the whole to be neatly finished with a hard white coat inside and out, and with proper ornamental cornices. Said vault to have a brick partition about 4 feet from one end, 8 inches thick and to have two openings furnished with two vault fronts or double doors with vestibules complete which shall weigh at least fourteen hundred pounds each, the doors must swing from the right to the left (id est, the hinges must be on the left hand side of the doors) the doors must be of a uniform thickness of at least ¾ of an inch and must have a smooth or flush surface, which must be suitably ornamented. The bolts on the door must be sufficient in number and must be one and one-eighth inches in diameter and must work and move in all four directions into their respective places, to the top, bottom, right and left, in locking and unlocking the doors Each of the doors must be furnished with a fine combination lock of at least four tumblers, and the inner door must be furnished with a superior key lock The vestibules must be of a good quality of iron of at least one-fourth of an inch thick. The top of the vault walls shall be covered with railroad iron, closely laid together and the [illegible] vault shall be placed [illegible] iron, two feet thick of brick and mortar

Also bids will be received as aforesaid, for a burglar-proof safe. It must be at least two and one-half inches thick, except the front or door, which shall be three inches thick. It must be made of the best burglar-proof material, bolted and jointed together in the most approved style. The corners must be bent, and the door must shut air-tight so as to prevent the introduction of nitro glycerine or other explosive compounds. The safe to have a suitable time lock attachment and must weigh at least 3,000 pounds, and be of about the following dimensions: Hight 32 inches over wheels, depth 25 inches, width 26 inches.

Bids must include the expense of taking down the old vault and furnishing all material necessary for the construction of the new one. The bricks in the old vault may be used in the new one when the same are suitable. The whole to be done in a neat and workmanlike manner and at as early a period after the acceptance of the bid as possible. Each bid must specify the time when the same shall be completed.

The bids shall include the entire work, both of the vault and safe.

Said proposals will be opened by the Board of County Commissioners and the contract awarded on the 7th day of July, 1879, in accordance as they shall deem for the best interests of the county.

No bids will be received after 9 P. M. on the evening of July 5th, 1879, and no change will be permitted after the bids are filed.

Any explanation in relation to the bid must be in writing and filed with the bid, and no verbal explanation will be permitted.

Plans of the work in accordance with the above specifications will be drawn and filed in the Clerk's office, and will be open for inspection on and after June 10th, 1879 By order of the Board MARK PARISH,
Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners for Washoe County, Nevada.
Reno, Nev., June 4th, 1879.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISsued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Nevada, held in and for the County of Washoe, duly attested the 12th day of June, A. D. 1879, on a judgment and decree rendered in said court on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1879, in favor of the PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a Corporation, and against EDWIN F. REED, for the sum of seventeen hundred, two and fifty-hundreths dollars ($1,702 50) in U. S. gold coin, together with costs, now amounting to the sum of two hundred, sixty-nine and forty-hundreths dollars ($269 40) in U. S. gold coin, and interest, as in said judgment and decree specified, I hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in front of the Court House door, at Reno, Washoe county, Nevada, on

Saturday the fifth (5th) day of July, A. D. 1879.

Between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., to-wit: at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, accruing costs and expenses of this sale, to-wit:

Lots of land known and described in the surveys and plats made for Charles Crocker in the year 1868, of the town of Reno, and on file in the Recorder's office of Washoe county, Nevada, as lots number seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and the north one-half of lot number ten (10), all in Block "A" in the town of Reno, county of Washoe, and State of Nevada, fronting one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet on the west side of Sierra street, in said town, and running back west one hundred and forty (140) feet to the south-east bank of what is generally known as, and called the English Ditch—also that certain other parcel of land commencing at a point on the northwest bank of said ditch opposite the north line of lot eight (8) aforesaid, and running thence west on the south line of Fifth (5th) street, two hundred and ten (210) feet, thence south to Fourth (4th) street, four hundred and ten (410) feet, thence to the northwest bank of said English Ditch, thence along said ditch bank last aforesaid, to the place of beginning, containing two and one half (2½) acres of land, which said last mentioned and described premises and lands are also in said town of Reno, county of Washoe, and State of Nevada.

W. A. WALKER,
Sheriff, Washoe County.
Dated, Sheriff's Office, Reno, Nevada, June 12th, 1879.

SOLE TRADER.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND Judicial District, State of Nevada, held in and for the county of Washoe. In the matter of the application of ERNESTINE STENGE to become a Sole Trader.

Notice is hereby given that I, Ernestine Stenge, a resident of Reno, county of Washoe, and State aforesaid, being desirous of availing myself of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to authorize married women to transact business in their own name as Sole Traders," approved February 6th, 1867, intend to make application to the above entitled Court, at the Court room thereof, in the town of Reno, aforesaid, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, or as soon thereafter as the same can be heard, or on such other day to which the hearing may be postponed by the Court, for an order of said Court authorizing me to carry on and transact business in my own name, and on my own account as Sole Trader. The nature of the business I propose to carry on and conduct is that of Merchant Tailoress, manufacturing men and boys' clothing and furnishing the material for the same. ERNESTINE STENGE.

S. A. MANN, Attorney for Applicant.
Dated Reno, Nev., June 12th, 1879.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county—In the matter of the petition of S. S. FITCH, an insolvent debtor.

Pursuant to an order of the Honorable S. D. King, Judge of the said District Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of said insolvent S. S. Fitch, to be and appear before the Honorable S. D. King aforesaid, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, in Reno, Washoe county, State of Nevada, on 3d day of July, A. D. 1879, at twelve o'clock M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, and in the meantime all proceedings against said insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 3d day of June, 1879.

(SEAL.)

MARK PARISH, Clerk.

WEBSTER & RANKIN,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
Reno, June 3d, 1879.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE, No. 14 Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Hall, east side of Virginia street, Reno, every Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A punctual attendance of members is requested. All visiting members in good standing, are cordially invited to attend.

J. C. HAYNES, N. G.

J. V. PEELS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE NO. 19, IN dependent Order of Odd Fellows meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, over the Congregational Church, every Thursday evening. A punctual attendance is members is requested. All visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

G. G. BROOKS, N. G

H. C. SHEETS, Secretary.

I. C. OF R. C.

WASHOE ENCAMPMENT NO. Independent Champions of Red Cross, meets at Odd Fellows Hall, over the Congregational Church, every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A punctual attendance of members is requested. All visiting members in good standing are invited to attend.

W. SANDERS, E. C.

S. E. KIMBALL, W. S.

O. OF C.

ENCAMPMENT NO. 57, OF RENO, hold regular meetings at Odd Fellows Hall, over the Congregational Church every 1st & 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M. sharp. All brothers in good stanaing are cordially invited to attend.

D. D. BOWEN, Chief.

M. D. BOWEN, Secretary. nov5tf

I. O. G. T.

FIDELITY LODGE, NO. 2, INDE- pendent Order of Good Templars meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Reno Savings Bank, every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is desired. Visiting members welcome.

H. C. SHEETS, W. C. T.

ORVIS RING, W. S.

DR. SPINNEY,

NO. 11 KEARNEY STREET.

TREATS ALL

Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN

WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE effects of youthful follies or indiscretion will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLED-AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found and sometimes small particles of albuman will appear, or the color will be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito urinary organs.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, $5

Call or address,

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,
No. 11 Kearney St., San Francisco.
my1-d&w

RENO MARKET,

ON

Sierra Street,

(One Door South of William Tell House)

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

BEEF, PORK

MUTTON, VEAL,

LAMB & SAUSAGES,

Of every description known in this market.

HAM, BACON AND LARD.

☞ Prepared under the supervision of the Proprietors. ☜

☞ Meat delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

2tf. HENRY RUHE.

THE HERRMANN HATTER

336 KEARNY ST.

& 910 MARKET ST. S.F.

Send for Illustrated Spring Style

mr7 8.3m **Catalogue.**

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF STRASSBURGER & ISAACS is, this 12th day of June, dissolved by mutual consent, J. Isaacs retiring. All outstanding accounts incurred under the firm of Grey & Isaacs, also by Strassburger & Isaacs from April 12th, 1879, to June 12th, 1879, are payable to J. Isaacs. The firm will hereafter be known under the firm name and title of A. Strassburger & Co. J. ISAACS,
A. STRASSBURGER.

Reno, June 17, 1879.

JACOB GRAFF

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has resumed business at the old stand and will, as formerly, keep a supply of

FRESH BREAD,

PIES, CAKES,

CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

Thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance. dec3-tf

GUSTAV EDELMAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Sierra St., opposite Wm. Tell House.

Boots and Shoes Made and Repaired at the Lowest Living Rates.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ap5-tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

$1,500 WILL BUY A NICE HOUSE & LOT on Second St., between Centre and Lake streets. House has five rooms. Lot 70x100. Desirable location, and cheap property. Terms, cash. Apply at this office. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. D. LEVY. H. MICHAEL.

MICHAEL & LEVY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LIQUORS,

CIGARS,

TOBACCO,

CUTLERY,

NOTIONS,

ETC., ETC.,

Commercial Row, Reno, Nev.

sp24-tf

RENO, SURPRISE AND LAKE.

FOUR-HORSE STAGE, CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

Calderwood & Patterson.... ....Prop's.

THE ONLY THROUGH LINE FROM RENO TO OREGON.

Also the only direct line. No delays. No failure of connection. Connects at Lakeview, Oregon, with stages for Chewaucan, Silver Lake, Summer Lake, Abbot's Lake, Prinesville and the Dalles; also with stages for Drew's Valley, Linkville, Sprague River and Ashland.

LEAVES RENO ON

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays

At 3 A. M. arriving at Lakeview at 8 P. M. the following days and returning on similar times.

DISTANCE 230 MILES, FARE $25.

☞ To intermediate points, Winnemucca Valley, Fish Springs, Sheep Head, Buffalo Salt Works, Buffalo Meadows, Eagleville, Cedarville Lake City, and Fort Bidwell, 10 cents a mile.

Extra Baggage over 30 pounds, 6 cents a pound. Office at Hymers & Comstock's Stable.

feb5-tf T. K. HYMERS, Agent.

KRUST & JONES,

DEALERS IN

Hardware,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods,
Pipes,
Cutlery,
Tobacco,
and Cigars.

A Complete Stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES, ETC.

West Side of Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.
my8-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISsued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Nevada, held in and for the County of Washoe, duly attested the 17th day of June, A. D. 1879, on a judgment and decree rendered in said Court on the 16th day of June, 1879, in favor of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, a corporation, and against S. F. HOOLE and CALIDONIA HOOLE, for the sum of five hundred and forty-five dollars ($545) gold coin of the U. S., together with costs now amounting to the sum of fifty-one 25-100 dollars ($51 25) in U. S. gold coin and interest as in said judgment and decree specified and also attorney's fees amounting to the sum of one hundred and forty-eight 60 100 dollars ($148 60) U. S. gold coin, I hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, in front of the Court House door at Reno, Washoe county, Nevada, on

Saturday the Twelfth (12th) day of July, A. D. 1879.

Between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. of that day, to-wit: at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, accruing costs and expenses of this sale, to-wit: Lot six (6) and the north half of lot five (5), block R, in the town of Reno, county of Washoe, and State of Nevada.

W. A. WALKER.
Sheriff Washoe County.
Dated Sheriff's office, Reno, Nov., June 18, 1879.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

HIGHLAND DITCH CO.—PRINCIPAL place of business, Reno, Washoe Co., Nev. There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of an assessment levied on the 5th day of May, 1879, the several amounts set opposite the name of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	Shrs.	Amt.
Wm. Hoffman	66	100	$60 00
Wm. Hoffman	95	100	60 00
Jno. Newmarker	70	50	30 00
Jno Newmarker	90	50	30 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees made on the 5th day of May, 1879, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, Reno, Nev., on Saturday, July 5th, 1879, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

A. F. BORDEN, Secretary.

Reno, June 6, 1879.

I. T. BENHAM,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Contracts Taken

For the erection of either Brick or Wooden Buildings. A large quantity of

BRICK AND LIME

On hand and for sale at the lowest market rate

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